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FEB 12 1917

INDEXED

Small Fruit Plants

Annual Catalog

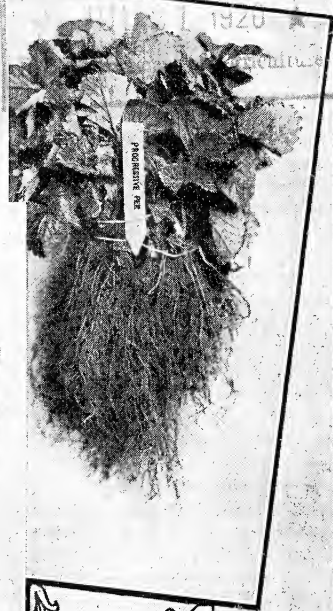
1888 1917



PHOTOGRAPHED NOV., 29, 1916



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BETTER PLANTS
CANNOT BE PRODUCED



F. W. DIXON

Strawberry Plants a Specialty

HOLTON

KANSAS



[Plant of Progressive Everbearing, Photographed August 12th.]

To Our Friends and Patrons

IT HAS been thirty years since we started to grow plants for trade in Jackson County, Kansas. Of course our beginning was very small, but the growth of our business has increased every year. The past year has given us the most satisfactory plant business we have ever experienced. We had a large supply of first class plants and we are sure most all our customers were pleased with the plants they received.

For several years the seasons have not been favorable for large growth of plants, except the season of 1915. Again we have had a severe drouth in July and August in 1916 and our supply of plants has fallen far short of what we had expected; however, the weather in October and November has been very favorable and we think that what plants we have are just about the best we have ever grown.

The prices are sure to be considerably higher because there is a very short crop of plants throughout the United States; especially is this true of all central and southern sections. Then wages are bound to be higher the coming spring and we must ask more for our plants, and the prospect is that we will get a high price for berries next year.

We planted a very large acreage the past season, especially of the Everbearing plants, and while the number of plants grown per acre is not as large as usual, yet we will have several million first class plants. In our last catalog we urged people to get busy in the strawberry business because the prospects were for good prices for berries; however, the berry crop was not extra good, neither was the price good. It seemed when the price of sugar went up the people would do without berries. Now they see their mistake as all the other commodities have more than doubled in price. There are many now who wish they had canned more strawberries in season.

Those who have been our customers need no other recommendation. To prospective customers, we want you to look through our catalog. You will not find any exaggerated stories or fairy tales. You will notice in looking over our catalog that we do not boom varieties that are of no account. We name and describe each variety so you can tell which will succeed the best in your locality. We try our best to treat our customers right. We know that is the way to extend our trade. We often hear from those who make good with our plants and we are always pleased to hear from them. There are no schemes advanced to catch suckers. Do not get the idea that the small fruit business is overdone. Growing poor grades of berries may be overdone, but the small fruit business will never be overdone.

ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISSION OF KANSAS

Office State Entomologist, }
Agricultural College, } No. B 247.
Manhattan, August 29, 1916.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That in accordance with chapter 386, section 7, of Session Laws of 1907, the nursery stock now growing for sale by F. W. Dixon of Holton, Kans., has been inspected by a duly authorized inspector, and found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects or plant diseases.

GEO. A. DEAN, State Entomologist.

Invalid after June 1, 1917.

PUBLISHED

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

We are well equipped to handle a large trade. We have large buildings, plenty of room and plenty of help, but we want to advise our customers to order early. It is a great help to us for orders to come in early and it is also a benefit to the customer. It is far better to plant as early in the spring as possible, although it is safe to plant until the middle of May. Much depends upon the weather conditions. Every season we receive many orders asking to ship the same day. This is not always possible. It depends upon how many orders are ahead of yours.

All of our fields are mulched early, which guarantees the quality of our plants. Almost all of our plants are dug with a machine. There is no doubt but what you can get plants up in better shape when you dig them with a machine. The plants are immediately placed in boxes, covered with burlap and hauled to the packing house, where they are trimmed and tied, twenty-six in a bunch, and every bunch labeled with a printed label. Thus are chances of mistakes reduced to a minimum. Plants are packed in the best possible manner and no charge for packing is made.

It is rather difficult to furnish our customers with exact information on the charges by parcel post. Plants of all kinds vary in weight at different seasons of the year. Where our customers send us too much postage, we will return the balance. The following table gives the usual weights of all kinds of plants for shipping by parcel post;

Strawberries.....	100 plants, weight	3 lbs.
Raspberries.....	100 plants, weight	5 lbs.
Blackberries.....	100 plants, weight	4 lbs.
Dewberries.....	100 plants, weight	4 lbs.
Gooseberries.....	100 plants, weight	8 lbs.
Grapes.....	100 plants, weight	12 lbs.
Currants.....	100 plants, weight	10 lbs.
Asparagus.....	100 plants, weight	10 lbs.
Rhubarb.....	100 plants, weight	20 lbs.
Dahlias.....	100 plants, weight	15 lbs.

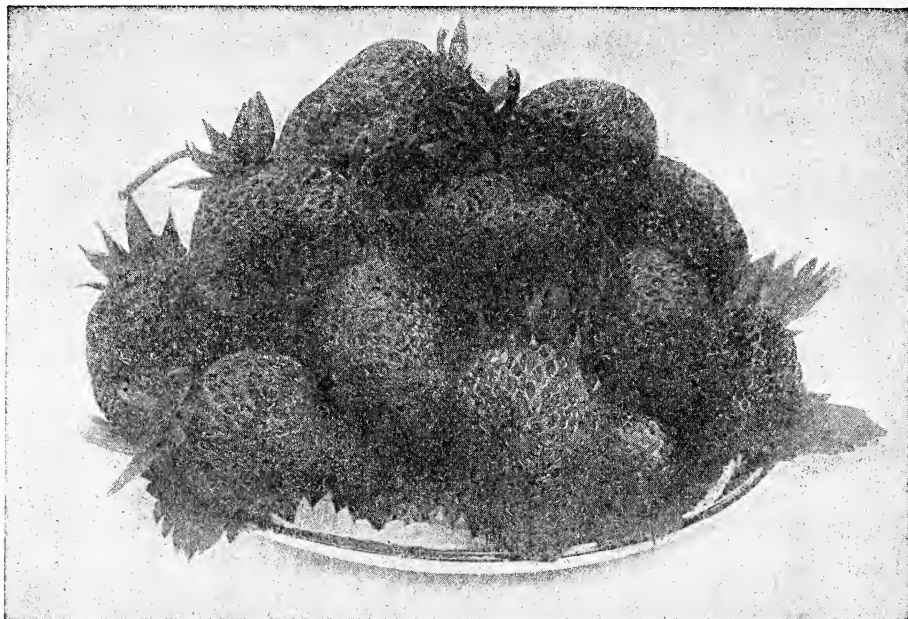
The prices we make in this catalogue are not prepaid and if you want plants sent by parcel post, you must send enough extra to pay postage. On small packages, parcel post is cheaper up to the 6th zone. If the weight is ten pounds or more, express will be cheaper further away than the third zone. For example: St. Louis, Mo., is in the third zone. Twenty pounds by express costs you 42 cents, by parcel post 44 cents. You will find below tables giving express rates and parcel post rates to different points. The advantage of parcel post is the plants can be delivered to your door without extra charge. We can ship any size orders by parcel post by packing them in packages weighing twenty pounds or less.

We can send packages weighing up to fifty pounds by parcel post anywhere in the first and second zone. All small orders that weigh twenty pounds or less can be sent better by parcel post anywhere in the first, second or third zone; after that the express is cheaper on any package that weighs over ten pounds. Small orders can be sent cheaper to any point by parcel post. Our trade in plants last spring shipped by parcel post was very large and we fully expect it to be much larger this season. Your postmaster will tell you what zone you are located in, if you have no other means of finding out. We are trying to make an extra effort to serve our customers by parcel post as much as possible.

	20 Pounds		100 Pounds.	
	Parcel Post	Express	Parcel Post	Express
Kansas City, Mo.....	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$1.08	\$0.68
Wichita, Kan.....	.24	.33	1.08	1.05
Lincoln, Neb.....	.24	.30	1.08	.87
Independence, Kan.....	.24	.33	1.08	1.05
Manhattan, Kan.....	.24	.26	1.08	.68
Guthrie, Okla.....	.44	.42	2.20	1.50
St. Joseph, Mo.....	.24	.26	1.08	.68
St. Louis, Mo.....	.44	.42	2.20	1.50
Des Moines, Iowa.....	.44	.36	2.20	1.20
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	.24	.33	1.08	1.05
Yankton, S. D.....	.44	.42	2.20	1.50
Denver, Colo.....	.83	.57	4.15	2.25
Hagerman, N. Mex.....	1.22	.63	6.10	2.52
Alvin, Texas.....	1.22	.68	6.10	2.78
Indianapolis, Ind.....	.83	.46	4.15	1.69
Little Rock, Ark.....	.83	.54	4.15	2.10
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1.61	1.28	9.66	5.78
Portland, Ore.....	2.01	1.38	10.01	6.27

PARCEL POST RATES

Weight	First Zone	Second Zone	Third Zone	Fourth Zone
1 pound.....	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07
2 pounds.....	.06	.06	.08	.11
3 pounds.....	.07	.07	.10	.15
4 pounds.....	.08	.08	.12	.19
5 pounds.....	.09	.09	.14	.23
10 pounds.....	.14	.14	.24	.43
15 pounds.....	.19	.19	.34	.63
20 pounds.....	.24	.24	.44	.83
25 pounds.....	.29	.34		
30 pounds.....	.34	.34		
35 pounds.....	.39	.39		
40 pounds.....	.44	.44		
45 pounds.....	.49	.49		
50 pounds.....	.54	.54		



EXPRESS SHIPMENTS. This is the way most of our plants are shipped. We have two of the largest companies doing business here, the American and Wells Fargo. Twelve express trains daily, which insure prompt shipment. While small shipments and nearby shipments are cheaper by parcel post, the distant shipment is cheaper by express.

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS. We have three railroads—the Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, and Union Pacific. This insures first class accommodations if shipped that way. We have shipped plants across the continent by freight, but will not be responsible for loss should any occur.

LOST ORDERS

Sometimes orders have been lost in the past, and no doubt some will be lost in the future, so, after waiting a reasonable length of time and not hearing from us, write us again.

DISCOUNT FOR EARLY ORDERS

We make these discounts for two reasons. One is to get as many orders as possible before March 1st, so we may know what work is before us; and another is, that a customer who buys early for cash is entitled to a discount.

For all orders received before March 1st, cash with order, we make the following discounts:

Orders amounting to over \$5.00.....	5	per cent
Orders amounting to over 20.00.....	7 ½	per cent
Orders amounting to over 50.00.....	10	per cent
Orders amounting to over 100.00.....	12 ½	per cent

We can furnish a number of varieties in five hundred thousand lots or more. Our terms are cash, or one-fourth cash with order and balance C. O. D. Remit by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, and if it is more convenient send us your personal check. If stamps are sent on small orders, send five and ten cent stamps.

We want to doubly emphasize the fact that our plants are true to name and pure, but will not be responsible for more than the original cost should any prove otherwise. As to our reliability, we will refer you to the State Bank of Holton, any Express Company, or any of our customers.

BRIEF CHAPTER ON STRAWBERRY GROWING

I HAVE been growing strawberries in this community ever since a boy twelve years of age. I began in the year 1881 in a very small way and since that time I have never known any two seasons to be anywhere alike. This has been my experience in growing strawberries. Of course there is one thing necessary the first season planted. You must keep them clean and not allow plants to set too thickly. Many plant growers would have you believe that the only way to be successful is to buy their plants. We do not advocate any such a theory, but we do say that we will furnish our customers with plants that are true to name and the best to be had. Of course it is necessary to have good plants to start with but its weather conditions and the man behind the plants that make them grow. The best crop I ever grew was on a field that had no attention whatever. Probably though this was an exception. The poorest crop I ever grew was on the best ground and had the best attention. This was another extreme.

We do not attach any pedigrees to our plants. We have no scheme to catch suckers; however, as there is a sucker born every minute, some will continue to plant pedigrees and there are certainly people who fish for that trade. I know berry growers right here in Kansas who think they can buy better berries in Maryland than they can at home. It cannot be done. We can grow the best plants there is in the world and will try our best to fill your orders with the plants you want. We have found out by bitter experience that there are a great many nurserymen who are not very particular and you do not always get what you want.

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES

For a great many years we have used a machine for planting and we most always have a perfect stand of plants. We can get a better stand of plants by using the machine. We follow the planter with a machine called the packer which packs the soil firmly about the roots and is a great success with us. Of course in planting small areas they have to be planted by hand. In such a case use the spade or dibble and be sure to firm the soil around the roots. The plant itself will show how deep to plant.

Plant them in rows about three and a half feet apart, and the plants eighteen inches apart. Some of the strong growing varieties, such as Dunlap, can be planted further apart.

PICKING STRAWBERRIES

This seems to be the hardest problem of all. People in Kansas are getting so wealthy that their children do not have to pick strawberries and we have had to employ men and women to pick our strawberries the past two years. It does not make any difference about what kind of wages you offer, children just will not pick strawberries. Of course, we get some that will and they make good wages, and because of the fact, the consumer has to pay more for the berries as we growers have to pay more for picking.

MARKETING STRAWBERRIES

For two years now we have used the American, twenty-four-quart dry measure crates. These hold more than the old-fashioned crates and so far we have not been getting any more for them, but the coming season is going to disillusion them for there is not going to be enough berries to go around and we are likely to see good berries in 24-quart crates bring not less than \$3 per crate. Of course it costs more for these crates and it costs more to pick the berries.

We had a good crop of berries last season but the price was very low. As stated elsewhere in this catalog, the price of sugar was so high that the demand for berries was very small. We never knew the demand to be so poor, but I will guarantee that if this locality would have known at the time that the price of other products were going to soar before winter, there would not have been such a poor demand for strawberries. The indications for the coming season is a light crop of berries, which is certainly a good thing for we growers.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES

The important thing is for the grower to know what varieties to plant, but you will never know what varieties succeed best with you until you try them. We are of the opinion that the everbearing strawberries are going to take the place of other varieties for home garden, and we are going to discard a great many varieties that we are quoting prices on in this catalog after growing them this season. A great many people boom varieties that are of no earthly account. I have been putting out catalogs for the last thirty years and I do not believe in booming every variety.

In the June-bearing berries there is nothing that will excel Senator Dunlap for productiveness, and for home use the Dunlap is a good one, but in the south and in California it is a failure. The Klondyke is their best berry but is an absolute failure with us, except for plants. The best berries for home use are Dunlap, August Luther, Son's Prolific, Bederwood, Buster and Warfield. Aroma and Son's Prolific are the best shipping berry.

Early varieties succeed best on light soil and late varieties on heavy soil. In our discussion of varieties and their behavior on our ground we try to inform our customers why some varieties succeed better than others in different localities. You will notice our catalog is different from other catalogs in one respect, we do not try to make it appear that every variety is the best. We try to tell the good qualities and the bad qualities in every variety.





STRAWBERRIES

THE past season has been different from any other season we have ever experienced. The season before was a good growing season and we had just about the best crop of berries to pick that we ever grew but the price was very low. The past season was very favorable and we were able to get the berries in the crate in very good condition.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

August Luther (Per.)—This plant will stand all kinds of extremities of weather and comes through in good condition. Succeeds best on light soil. The Progressive is earlier than August Luther and we believe that the Progressive will eventually take the place of the early varieties.

Excelsior (Per.)—This well known variety is a little earlier than August Luther. Very poor quality of berry. We think so little of this variety that we are going to discard it after this season.

Michael's Early (Per.)—This is another variety which succeeds well in the south. We have such poor success with this variety that we will discard it after this season.



Ozark.

Ozark (Per.)—This is another variety which does not make many plants but they are large and thrifty. In the spring you think you are going to get a large crop of berries, but they do not materialize. Some reason or other they just won't fill the boxes. The berry is large and nice looking. We are inclined to think that we will discard it.

St. Louis (Per.)—This variety succeeds in many localities, but we find that the blossoms are too tender and susceptible to cold and a light frost will kill them. The berries grow too close to the ground and rot before they ripen. The plants are large and thrifty and the berry is larger than most early varieties.

Texas (Per.)—This is another berry of the Excelsior type but the quality is better. The berry is not quite so large. The plant is unusually thrifty. We do not know anything to recommend it above any other variety.

Wildwood (Per.)—Produces a profusion of plants that are fairly productive of middle size berries. Anyone who would introduce such an inferior variety ought to be forever barred from introducing another variety as worthless.

Virginia (Per.)—This is a good berry producer of large beautiful berries of a color peculiar to their own. The plants are very healthy and strong. I think it would pay anyone to test it.

Premier (Kellogg's)—All the good things that have been said by the introducer of this berry may

prove true, but if they do they will have to (go some.) This is claimed to be an extra early variety. It is said to be in a class by itself. The berries are mammoth in size, beautifully formed, bright, delicious in flavor and a splendid shipper. We have had this plant for one season only and it has done well for us. Of course, the champion liars are not all dead yet and we are inclined to think that it will fall below its recommendation; however, we would like for everyone to try it.

EARLY VARIETIES

Bederwood (Per.)—This is an old standby. The plant is a great drouth resister, but is nearly always damaged in wet weather. The berry is too soft for a shipping berry. Where the plants are allowed to set too thick the berries are small. Irrigated districts consider it one of their best.

Clyde (Per.)—With favorable weather this variety produces a large crop of very large berries. The plant is thrifty and very large but does not make runners freely.

Klondyke (Per.)—This is a wonderful berry in the south and in California, but it never produces any berries with us. The blossoms are tender and a light frost ruins the crop. The plants make a fine growth. Will not discard this plant as long as the South demands it.

Dr. Burrill (Per.)—This strawberry was originated by J. R. Reasoner, the originator of the Senator Dunlap and is said to be a cross between the Dunlap and Crescent. We got the plant direct from the introducer and will say that it very much resembles the Dunlap in appearance. The berries are large and beautifully formed. As a canning berry it surpasses the Dunlap. There are not adjectives enough in our vocabulary to tell all the great things said about this berry. Time only will prove its worthiness.

Missionary (Per.)—Was claimed, to begin with, to be better than the Klondyke. We find it inferior. There are some places where it may succeed better.

Tennessee Prolific (Per.)—This is another good variety which succeeds well in many localities. Probably picked as many berries from this variety this season of anything on our ground.

Lady Thompson (Per.)—This is another southern berry. It does not do well with us. The plant is strong and produces a moderate amount of runners. The south and California plant it.

MEDIUM VARIETIES

Bubach (Imp.)—This is probably one of the best known varieties and is a good berry for nearby market. It is very particular about the soil and under favorable circumstances bears a wonderful crop of large berries. The plants are very strong but it does not make many runners. I see one fault in particular and that is, three pickings finish them.

Buster (Imp.)—Wherever this plant grows you are sure to get a good crop of berries but they are too soft for distant market. The plant is very strong and hardy. We do not see any excuse for anyone planting largely of Buster because the berries are too soft for anything but nearby market.

Black Beauty (Imp.)—This berry certainly astonished us the past season. The plant produced a very large crop of large beautiful berries. As it is very productive it may prove to be even better than Dunlap. The flavor of the berries is fine.

Fendall (Imp.)—This is one of the new varieties and is wonderfully productive; however, the berries lay too close to the ground. The berries are light colored but the crop is certainly immense and the berry very large.

STRAWBERRIES—Cont'd.

Gibson (Per.)—Originated in Michigan. The past season the crop was certainly immense, rivaling Dunlap. The berries are large and a good looking berry but do not seem to stand refrigeration. Our commission man advised us that the berries became dark after they had been in the refrigerator over night. The plant is extra good and very productive and the berries are all right if on home market.

Haverland (Imp.)—This is a good berry of long standing and under favorable conditions produces a large crop of fine berries. The quality however is poor and as there are so many other better varieties we do not consider that there is anything to recommend it.

Jessie (Per.)—The berry is good, quality plant, is not very productive, but the berries are large.

Marshall (Per.)—This is another large berry of high quality. The past two years has produced a great crop. But we do not recommend it as a rule for anyone to plant in western localities.

Magic Gem (Per.)—This is a middle season to late variety. The plant has not succeeded extra well with us. Of course, the past season was unusually dry and that probably had something to do with it. We are not offering any great recommendation for this variety until we give it a further trial.

Magoon (Per.)—This is a well known berry of the Pacific coast, but does not succeed here except for plants. The plant is hardy enough but would not advise anyone to plant largely of it.

Labon (Per.)—This variety originated in Michigan. The plant is claimed to be a wonderful drouth resister, being deep rooted. The past season it produced a large crop of good berries, but there is nothing to recommend it above a great number of other varieties.

Lady Townsend (Per.)—This variety has been recommended as producing a wonderful crop of fine berries. It never did anything to amount to much with us. Anyone wishing to try it, we have the plants. The plant growth is good enough.

Gold Dollar (Per.)—The variety comes from the Pacific coast and is only recommended for that locality. The plant growth is excellent, but we have never been able to get any berries to amount to anything.

Helen Davis (Per.)—This variety was introduced with a (great flourish of trumpets). It does not amount to anything with us. One trouble was we bought it from a firm that sold us mixed plants. The plant growth is good enough. It may succeed in some localities.

Lupton (Per.)—This new variety comes from New Jersey. It resembles the Gandy somewhat in plant growth. It is claimed to be a large crop producer and the berries do not turn black under refrigeration and they are good shippers. We like its behavior so far, but have not fruited it.

Parson's Beauty (Per.)—This variety is very similar to Gibson. There is so little difference that it is not worth while to describe it. We have grown Parson's Beauty for a number of years, and while we have had the Gibson only three years on our fields, yet we can see very little difference.

Paul Jones (Imp.)—This is said to be a seedling of the Haverland and Brandywine. This is our first season's experience with it, and will say that the plant growth is good, almost as good as Dunlap. In the Wathena district they claim the berries will ship better than almost any other variety. The main fault of the berry is that it has an imperfect bloom. We trust that all the good things said about it are proven true.

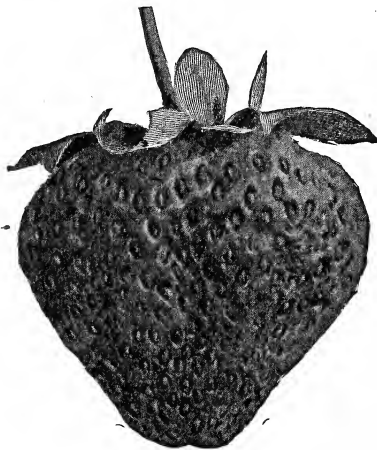
Reasoner's 370 (Per.)—This is one of the new varieties that is really worth while. The plant is of the Dunlap type. We are inclined to think that it is one of the new varieties that well known firm is booming. It certainly is a good producer, but the berry is entirely too soft for anything but home market.

Reasoner's 324 (Per.)—This is a seedling of the Gandy, which it resembles very much. It produced a fine crop of berries the past season. There is nothing more to recommend it than any other variety.

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—There is an old saying that "every dog has his day." We are inclined to think that the Dunlap has seen its best days. It is a failure for a shipping berry and worth while only for a berry for home use, and a very near market. Since the Progressive has been introduced we can see no use for anyone planting Dunlap for home garden. Of course, it is just as good a berry as it ever was, but we have something better and that is what we are looking for.

Splendid (Per.)—This is a well-known variety. It makes a good growth of plants and bears a fine crop of berries, but the plants are sickly, and after this year we shall discontinue growing it.

Stayman (Imp.)—This is a wonderfully good berry for home use but the berry is too small. It is a wonderful producer, but on account of the berries being so small and hard to pick it is almost impossible to get pickers to pick them, so after this season we shall discontinue growing it.



Warfield.

Warfield (Imp.)—This is one of the old (Stand-By's) that succeeds in many places. The plant, however, will not withstand the extremities of weather. If the plants are not allowed to set too thickly, it produces a wonderful crop of wonderfully fine berries that are good shippers.

3 W. (Per.)—This is another plant of the Dunlap type very productive of very large berries. One of the few that we did not get to fruit the past season because of the demand for plants.

LATE VARIETIES

Aroma (Per.)—It will be a long time before this well known variety is discarded. It seems to be the best berry to plant for shipping purposes. It is not as productive as some other varieties, yet we had an acre of Aroma to produce nearly 300 crates of berries. Our soil is a very rich sandy loam and I think that is one reason why it does not do so well. This variety succeeds best on hill land. It will be a long time before this variety is discarded, for there is only one of the everbearing varieties that will come anywhere near being as good a berry for shipping purposes. It is a strong grower and will withstand drouth extra well. The fact is the Aroma withstood the drouth better than many other varieties in our fields.

STRAWBERRIES—Cont'd.

Brandywine (Per.)—We would cease to grow this variety were it not for the California trade. They seem to demand Brandywine. The first berries you pick are large but the second picking dwindles very much and the third picking there are scarcely any berries at all. The plant is a very good one and makes a fine growth.

Chesapeake (Per.)—This is one of the large plants but makes very few runners and the demand for plants have always been so heavy we have been unable to fruit any. It withstands the drouth extra well and is one of our best late varieties.

Captain Jack (Per.)—Many irrigated districts demand this plant, otherwise we would cease to grow it. The plant growth is extra good and the plant is remarkably healthy.

Evening Star (Per.)—Here is a variety of high quality and is one of the latest. It is not nearly as productive as it might be, yet in some localities it succeeds better than others. The crop the past season was very fine.

Gandy (Per.)—This is a well known late variety, and a good one. The plant always pro-

duces best in two-year old fields. Some seasons a large number of the berries are buttony. The plant growth is very satisfactory.

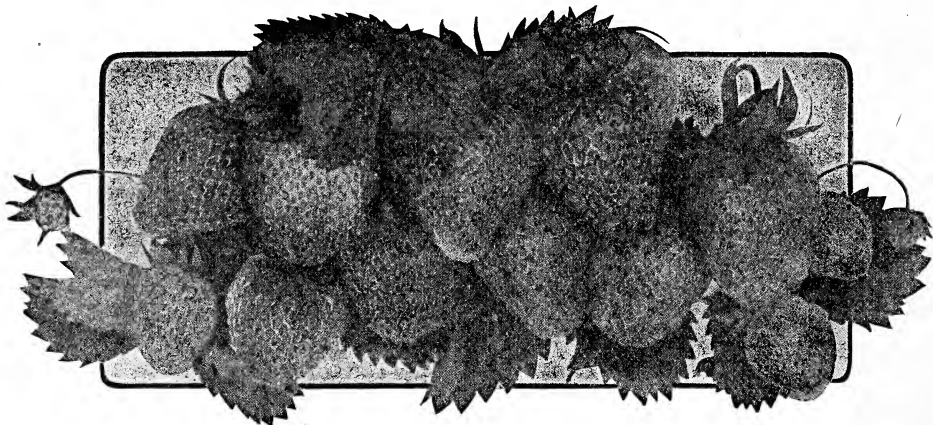
Glen Mary (Per.)—This is a well known late variety. With us it produces a fine crop of large berries that are firm and good shippers. The plants are very large and hardy.

Sample (Imp.)—This variety is very much like Aroma and is a good market berry in the Wathena district. It seems to be one of our best. The berry, however, is not as good a quality as it might be. The plant is a good drouth resister and stands every extremity of weather. Will not succeed in heavy soil.

Son's Prolific (Per.)—This is another late variety a little later than the Aroma and believe it is going to take the place of Aroma as a shipping berry. It requires rich soil, but I think we have too much of a good thing. You will make no mistake in planting Son's Prolific.

Windsor Chief (Imp.)—A good berry for a near-by market, producing a fine berry, but the berries are too soft and they will not do for shipping at all.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES



Progressive Everbearing.

ANOTHER year's experience with Everbearing Strawberries has more than ever proven their worth. There is no doubt in my mind but what the Everbearing Strawberries are going to run most all other varieties out of existence.

To those who have read our catalog for a number of years and know that we never boom anything in particular, the everbearing strawberries are so much superior to all other kinds that there is really no comparison and in our mind there is no excuse for anyone planting anything but everbearing strawberries for home use or home market. We are of the opinion that the everbearing strawberries will prove to be great shippers, especially the Superb.

The past season has been unusually dry, not having any rain after the 27th of June until in September. Yet we picked berries all the time on our fields until the latter part of August. Just remember the weather was extremely hot and dry all this time. The season of 1915 was a very favorable one and from one acre of Progressives that season we netted \$400 for berries above the expense of handling them. That was the first year planted.

When you plant everbearing strawberries it is better to cut the first bloom off to give the plants a chance to become established.

We have had some experience in irrigating everbearing strawberries this season. Will say that we did not begin early enough, but with the experience we had we are sure it is a paying proposition. We have had everbearing strawberries on our ground now for six years, and four years of that six have been the driest seasons ever known in Kansas and these plants produced berries and the plants came through in as good a condition as any of the common sorts with the possible exception of Dunlap. The everbearing variety is harder and the bloom will withstand more frost than the ordinary varieties. Twenty-five degree weather will not injure them while it will kill the bloom of ordinary varieties, but if your bloom is killed in the spring it is only a short time until you have another crop. You are dead sure to have a crop of strawberries sometime during the season if you plant the Everbearing kind. And the flavor is so much better than the ordinary kind. We do not know why this is true but it is.

We regret our supply of plants is so short. We planted 30 acres but the dry weather cut the plant growth very short. At this time we could have sold all our plants to other nurserymen, but we want to

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—Cont'd.



Superb Everbearing.

save some for our retail customers. We have orders booked for nearly two million plants for 1918 delivery. It will require several years yet to grow enough everbearing plants to supply the demand. Never before have we urged customers to buy new varieties, but these everbearing strawberries are something worth while and the price is not unreasonable.

Americus (Per).—This is a good berry. While it does not produce as large a crop as Progressive and Superb, it ranks as one of the best of the June bearing berries and on certain soils an enormous crop is produced. The berries are produced on long stems; however, the extreme drouth and hot weather did not damage the plants nearly as much as the other varieties and we picked berries from the Americus as late as August 29th, with more than two months of drouth and heat. The plant is a thrifty grower and extremely hardy. Some claim the flavor of this berry is the best of any of the everbearing sorts.

Francis (Per).—There is little difference between this variety and the Americus. The only difference we can see is, the plant seems to be a little larger but does not make as many runners.

Progressive (Per).—We think that this variety is going to take the place of all other varieties for the home garden. The plant and berry very much resemble the Dunlap though the berry is not quite as large as the Dunlap. It succeeds best on a sandy loam. Our heavier soil is a little too much for them and they do not show as good results as on our lighter soil. Of course, there must be moisture. You cannot expect to produce fruit without moisture no more than you can expect corn to produce a crop without moisture.

The flavor of the berry is the best you ever tasted. It is the sweetest variety that has ever been introduced. There is nothing like them for quality. Now think of it, if you plant Progressives, keep the first bloom cut off; you will have plenty of berries through the entire season, provided you have the moisture. As stated above, we had berries on the market the entire month of July. The plants of the Progressive will stand just as much neglect as the Dunlap, but of course if you neglect them you will not get as many berries as you would if you had taken good care of them. Remember, the past season strawberry plants suffered very much and the drouth killed a great many of them. To those who did not save their plants, do not be discouraged, there is another season coming.

Superb (Per).—This berry originated in the east and with another year growing it in different fields I am inclined to think that it is THE berry. It is a very large berry, larger than the Aroma and the berry is very firm and the plants very productive. It is simply immense. A small portion of our fields were irrigated and the Superb responded to irrigation much better than Progressive, and the berry is so much larger that it will sell for double the money. It is really not as true an everbearing sort as the Progressive. You will get a large crop in June and then you will not get many berries until late summer when you will get another good crop with proper supply of moisture.

We are so favorably impressed with the Superb that we are going to plant almost as many of them as Progressive. It is not quite as good a flavored berry as other everbearing sorts, but is better flavored than most of the June bearing varieties. The plants are very large and thrifty. Does not make runners quite as freely as Progressive. We regret very much that our supply of Superb is not as large as we would like. We could say many more good things about it but do not think it worth while. It will prove its immense worth to any strawberry grower who grows it.

Autumn and Productive.—We have discarded these two everbearing varieties because they are such poor plant growers. It is not necessary for us to offer them for market because the Progressive and Superb are good enough for any one and I am of the opinion that it will be a long time before we get anything that will replace them.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

These berries require rich sandy loam, well drained and will not succeed at all on poor land. Extremely wet weather effects the cane, causing anthracnose.

The season just passed has been a very favorable one for the cane growth of black raspberries as we have had plenty of rain during the fall. We want to inform our customers that we have the best black raspberry plants that we ever grew. They are just simply immense.

Kansas.—This is our standard mid-season variety, but does not succeed as well in late years as it has in the past. The cane growth is good and the berries large.

Gregg.—This is a standard late variety. The cane is a little tender during severe weather. The berry is very large and covered with bloom.

Cumberland.—This is probably the best all around black raspberry in existence. It is really the only black raspberry that has been profitable with us the past three or four seasons.

Plum Farmer.—This berry resembles the Cumberland somewhat, but is not nearly as good a grower.

Black Pearl.—In the Wathena district this variety is more largely planted now than any other. With us it has not been nearly as successful as the Cumberland. The cane growth is not quite as good, and the berry is not as large. The season is a little earlier than the Cumberland. The berries are large and of good quality.

RED RASPBERRIES

This berry is not a great success in Kansas. It seems the cane will not withstand the extremes of climate. About the only way you can raise red raspberries is to cover the cane in the late fall and in that way you can get a good crop of berries. If you are near a good market you can get a good price for them. Of course, for home use they can be very profitable as they are certainly in a class by themselves.

St. Regis.—This remarkable berry belongs to the everbearing class. The past season was so extremely dry that it was about all it could do to hold its own; however, the cane growth is extra good. We have a good supply of these in transplants, very large and heavily rooted plants and are sure to give satisfaction. Of course, we have to ask a higher price for these kind of plants. With favorable weather and plenty of moisture you are sure to have raspberries until late fall.

Miller.—This is our best early sort and the cane is harder than most of the others. The berry is of good size and has fine quality.

Turner.—This is our oldest early variety and the berry is not as large as Miller and not quite so firm.

Cuthbert.—In most localities Cuthbert is the standard late variety and its berries are very large. The cane is very thrifty and smooth and very productive.

Loudon.—This is another late berry that succeeds well in some localities. Many growers complain that it is subject to root gall.

King.—Probably this is the best variety now growing. The cane is harder than found in most varieties and it is a medium berry of large size and good quality.

Idaho.—This is one of the best new varieties that is highly recommended and as yet we have had no complaint from it.

PURPLE RASPBERRIES

This kind of fruit is in a class by itself. It is a cross between the red raspberry and the black and the cane growth partakes of the nature of both, although propagated very little. Many people take a particular fancy to this fruit, while others do not like it at all. They are a little more tart than black caps or the red raspberries and are certainly a good thing to plant for home use or a nearby market.

Cardinal.—Under the most circumstances this variety has proven to be the best of the purple raspberries in existence. It was originated in Lawrence, Kansas, by A. H. Griesa, and will say that, under favorable circumstances, we have picked immense crops from this variety. During the past

two or three years though I have not succeeded so well. The berry is just a little soft and has good size and flavor.

Haymaker.—The cane of this variety is not so hardy as the Cardinal. The berry is larger and firmer and we think it is a little better flavor.

BLACKBERRIES

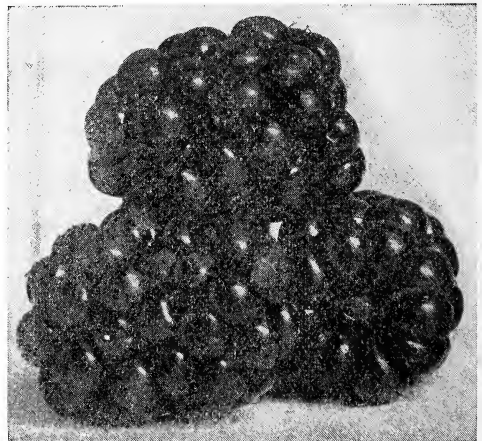
Next to strawberries we regard blackberries as the most profitable fruit to grow. They are rather particular as to the kind of soil and grow best on timber land. Prairie land that shows the least tendency to alkali or gumbo will not grow blackberries. They must have good drainage. They are easy to plant and easy to grow.

This season we are cataloging a number of varieties in heavy root cutting plants. These heavy root cutting plants are extra good and will make twice the crop the first season after planting as the ordinary plants. And you are almost sure to get everyone to grow. While the price is higher, you will have a crop of berries the season ahead of planting the lighter plants.

Snyder.—We have had several unfavorable seasons for blackberries, most of them being too dry in July. However, Snyder will stand more extremes of weather and still bring a crop of berries to maturity than almost any other berry. Berry medium size. Mid-season.

Early Harvest.—This is a standard early variety. Cane is not always hardy with us. The South grows more Early Harvest than all other varieties put together. When the canes do not winter-kill, the crop is sure to be immense.

Eldorado.—The cane of this variety is very hardy and makes a good growth. We consider the flavor of this berry the best of any, but the cane is not productive enough. Berry is very large.



Ward.

BLACKBERRIES—Cont'd.

Erie.—This is a large productive berry, but the cane is subject to rust in some localities.

Rathbun.—Probably the largest blackberry that grows. Cane is not extra hardy and is not profitable with us.

Ward.—We have grown this for a number of years and it has never yet shown any signs of disease. As stated above, we have had several bad seasons for blackberries, and a few of the buds on the cane winter-killed and the crop was not so large as it should have been. We have always had pretty good crops of extra large berries and we have never had any signs of rust. We certainly recommend it as the best all around berry to plant.

Mersereau.—If it were not for the fact that under certain circumstances the canes of this variety would rust, it would be the best of all blackberries. It is larger than the Ward and the cane is more productive. It is also a little hardier. With us it is not troubled with rust, although some people complain of this trouble.

Blowers.—This variety is hardy and the cane is subject to Anthracnose under unfavorable conditions. It yields only fair-sized berries of poor quality. Very productive.

Robison.—We have had this new variety for the past four seasons and had it planted in un-

favorable soil and there it did not do well. However, we have moved it and it does fine now. Season was too dry and while it had a fine lot of berries, it did not bring all of them to maturity. The berry is much larger and more of a blackberry than Early Harvest. Cane resembles Early Harvest very much. It is a wonderful berry and we would recommend everyone to give it a trial.

Taylor.—This variety succeeds in many localities. Berry is very large.

Early King.—This is a large early blackberry and does well in most localities, but the cane is so thorny that growers do not take to it very well.

Kenoyer.—This variety also has an imperfect bloom and must be planted with other varieties to succeed best. The cane is good and the berries are good, but lacks productiveness.

McDonald.—This is a variety of Southern origin and is peculiar in having an imperfect bloom and must have some other variety, such as Early Harvest, with it to produce berries. The cane is trailing and somewhat like a dewberry and the berries are large. The demand for plants has kept us from fruiting it to any great extent.

Himalaya.—This variety has been boomed very much, but is not a very great success with us. We are sure we have the genuine Himalaya plants and will sell them to anyone wanting them.

Dallas

This is a new berry in the south and succeeds well in that section. Many planters are planting largely of this variety. The berry is said to be very large and fine.

DEWBERRIES

For every season during the past several years we have looked for the demand for dewberries to diminish, but instead it increases every year and we now sell almost as many of them as we do blackberries. If you have a poor piece of ground that is difficult to cultivate, plant it to dewberries, take care of them the first season and then let them go. Mow them off after the fruit is picked and that is all you need to do for them. The berries are large and of excellent flavor, but because of the thorny nature of the cane, they are hard to pick.

Lucretia.—This is the standard mid-season variety and is probably more largely planted than any other sort.

Austin.—This is about one week earlier than Lucretia. Berries are larger and we think them better quality. There is one thing sure about

dewberries, and that is, you can always get a good price for them.

Premo.—This is similar to Lucretia. Berry is larger, but the blossom must be pollenized with Lucretia to secure good results.

PRICES OF PLANTS

STRAWBERRIES. EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

	25	50	100	250	500	1000
August Luther (Per.)	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.85	\$1.60	\$3.00
Excelstor (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00
Michaels Early (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00
Ozark (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	.95	1.80	3.50
Premier (Kellogg's) (Per.)	.40	.60	1.00			
St. Louis (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	.95	1.80	3.50
Texas (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00
Wildwood (Imp.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00
Virginia (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	.95	1.80	3.00

EARLY VARIETIES.

Bederwood (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00
Crescent (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00
Clyde (Per.)	.20	.45	.75	1.50	2.50	4.50
Dr. Burrill (Per.)	.40	.60	1.00			
Klondyke (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00
Missionary (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00
Tennessee Prolific (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00
Lady Thompson (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00

MEDIUM VARIETIES.

Bubach (Imp.)	.20	.35	.65	1.40	2.50	4.75
Buster (Imp.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Black Beauty (Imp.)	.20	.35	.65	1.40	2.50	4.75
Fendall (Imp.)	.20	.35	.65	1.40	2.50	4.75
Gibson (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Haverland (Imp.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Jessie (Per.)	.20	.35	.65	1.40	2.50	4.75
Marshall (Per.)	.20	.35	.65	1.40	2.50	4.75



PRICES OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Cont'd.

MEDIUM VARIETIES—Cont'd.

	25	50	100	250	500	1000
Magoon (Per.)	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.00	\$1.80	\$3.50
Lady Townsend (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00
La Bon (Per.)	.20	.35	.65	1.40	2.50	4.75
Gold Dollar (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Magic Gem (Per.)	.40	.60	1.00			
Helen Davis (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Parsons Beauty (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Reasoner 370 (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Reasoner's 324 (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Senator Dunlap (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00
Splendid (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00
Stayman (Imp.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00
Warfield (Imp.)	.15	.25	.40	.85	1.60	3.00
Three W. (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Paul Jones (Imp.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50

LATE VARIETIES.

Aroma (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Brandywine (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Chesapeake (Per.)	.25	.45	.85	1.60	3.00	5.50
Capt. Jack (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Evening Star (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Gandy (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Glen Mary (Per.)	.25	.45	.85	1.60	3.00	5.50
Sample (Imp.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Son's Prolific (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50
Windsor Chief (Imp.)	.15	.25	.45	1.00	1.80	3.50

EVERBEARING VARIETIES.

Americus (Per.)	.50	.85	1.50	2.75	6.00	11.00
Progressive (Per.)	.50	.85	1.50	2.75	6.00	11.00
Superb (Per.)	.50	.85	1.50	2.75	6.00	11.00
Francis (Per.)	.50	.85	1.50	2.75	6.00	11.00

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

	Each	25	100	1000
Kansas	\$0.03	\$0.50	\$1.25	\$9.00
Gregg	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
Cumberland	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
Plum Farmer	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Black Pearl	.04	.75	2.00	15.00

RED RASPBERRIES.

Miller	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
Turner	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
Cuthbert	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
Loudon	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
King	.03	.50	1.25	8.00
St. Regis	.05	1.00	1.75	15.00
Haymaker	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Cardinal	.03	.50	1.50	12.00

DEWBERRIES.

	Dozen	100	1000
Lucretia	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$8.00
Austin	.15	1.00	8.00
Premo	.15	1.00	8.00

BLACKBERRIES.

	Each	25	100	1000
Ancient Britton (Sucker plants)	\$0.03	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$9.00
Snyder (Root cutting plants)	.03	.40	1.25	9.00
Snyder (Extra heavy root cutting plants)	.05	.60	2.00	15.00
Early Harvest (Extra heavy root cutting plants)	.05	.60	2.00	15.00
Early Harvest (Root cutting plants)	.03	.40	1.25	9.00
Blowers (Sucker plants)	.03	.40	1.25	10.00
Blowers (Root cutting plants)	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Erle (Root cutting plants)	.03	.40	1.25	10.00
Rathbun (Root cutting plants)	.03	.60	1.75	14.00
Rathbun (Sucker plants)	.03	.40	1.25	9.00
Kenoyer (Extra heavy root cutting plants)	.05	.60	2.00	15.00
Ward (Sucker plants)	.03	.40	1.25	10.00
Mersereau (Root cutting plants)	.03	.40	1.25	10.00
Mersereau (Extra heavy root cutting plants)	.04	.75	2.00	16.00
Eldorado (Root cutting plants)	.03	.40	1.25	12.00
Eldorado (Extra heavy root cutting plants)	.04	.75	2.00	16.00
Willson (Sucker plants)	.02	.40	1.10	9.00
Ohmer (Root cutting plants)	.03	.40	1.25	10.00
Iceberg (Sucker plants)	.03	.40	1.25	10.00
Robison (Root cutting plants)	.03	.60	2.00	15.00
Robison (Sucker plants)	.02	.40	1.25	10.00
Taylor (Root cutting plants)	.02	.40	1.25	10.00
McDonald (Sucker plants)	.03	.40	1.25	10.00
McDonald (Root cutting plants)	.03	.60	1.75	14.00

See pages 3 and 4 for Parcel Post rates.

ORDER SHEET

SPRING, 1917

F. W. DIXON
STRAWBERRY PLANTS A SPECIALTY
HOLTON, KANSAS

Please Fill in These Blanks Plainly:

Your Name.....	P. O. Order..... \$.....
Post Office.....	Stamps..... \$.....
County..... R. Route.....	Express M. O..... \$.....
State.....	Checks..... \$.....
Express or Freight Office.....	Total..... \$.....
Railroad.....	Date..... 191.....

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DAHLIAS

This is one of the best known flowers. We grow quite a quantity of these. Bulbs never made better growth than this season. What we have are mixed pink and red, mostly pink. Offer them at \$0.04 each, \$2.50 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

GOOSEBERRIES

This is a favorite fruit with many. Probably the best variety for our section is Houghton. Downing, too, is largely planted. And Smith is a plant that gives satisfaction. We quote only these three varieties:

	Dozen	100
Smith —One year, No. 1.....	\$1.25	\$8.00
Houghton —One year, No. 1.....	.75	6.00
Downing —One year, No. 1.....	1.25	8.00

GRAPES

To get best results grapes must be planted on rather gravelly soil, well drained. They are susceptible to frost and in the spring ought to be planted on high ground.

Concord—The best all around grape for general planting.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.50; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$20.00.

Moore's Early—Best early grape. Berry very large.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.75; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35.00.

Worden—Best second early grape.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.60; 100, \$3.50; 1000, \$30.00.

Brighton—One of the best red grapes. Should be in every home garden.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.75; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35.00.

Wyoming (Red)—Another first class red grape.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.75; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35.00.

Pocklington—Best late white grape.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.60; 100, \$3.50; 1000, \$30.00.

Catawba—One of the best quality grapes that grows. Berry is small.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.60; 100, \$3.50; 1000, \$30.00.

Niagara—Best quality.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.60; 100, \$3.50; 1000, \$30.00.

Campbell's, Early—Wonderful new early grape.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$1.25; 100, \$10.00; 1000, \$80.00

CURRANTS

This is a popular fruit for jelly. It succeeds best in a cool, moist soil, partially shaded.

Fay's Prolific—This seems to be the standard.

Red Dutch—Long recognized as the best until Fay's was introduced.

Cherry—Proves a success wherever planted.

North Star—A free grower and one of the best.

Pomona—The standard in the East.

Perfection—A new sort claimed to beat them all. There is a large demand for plants.

	Dozen	100
Fay's Prolific —One year, No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$4.00
Red Dutch —One year, No. 1.....	.75	4.00
Cherry —One year, No. 1.....	.75	4.00
North Star —One year, No. 1.....	.75	4.00
Pomona —One year, No. 1.....	.75	4.00
White Grape —One year, No. 1.....	.75	4.00
Perfection —One year, No. 1.....	1.50	10.00

RHUBARB

This is one of the most popular garden crops. For several years past the dry weather has played havoc with our rhubarb plants, but will say that we have an unusually large supply this season and can supply all comers. We are making prices accordingly. Victoria and Linnaeus, one dozen for 50c; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$18.00.

ASPARAGUS

Probably no other crop is so widely grown as asparagus. It requires rich soil. There is no crop as popular during its season. It must be planted two or three years before the crop will bring in much of an income, but it is scarce and likely always will be. The best way to plant it is to furrow out the ground with a lister in rows three and a half feet apart and plants 18 inches to two feet apart in the rows. Cover them shallow, working the soil to them as they grow. But do not cut from the field before it is planted for at least two years, and a full crop should not be cut until the fourth year. We can furnish as follows: Palmetto, Conovers, Colossal, Columbian Mammoth White and Giant Argenteuil and Bonpallett's Giant one year, \$0.50 per 100; \$3.00 per 1000. Two year, \$0.60 per 100; \$3.50 per 1000.

WE SUGGEST THAT YOU

ORDER AT ONCE

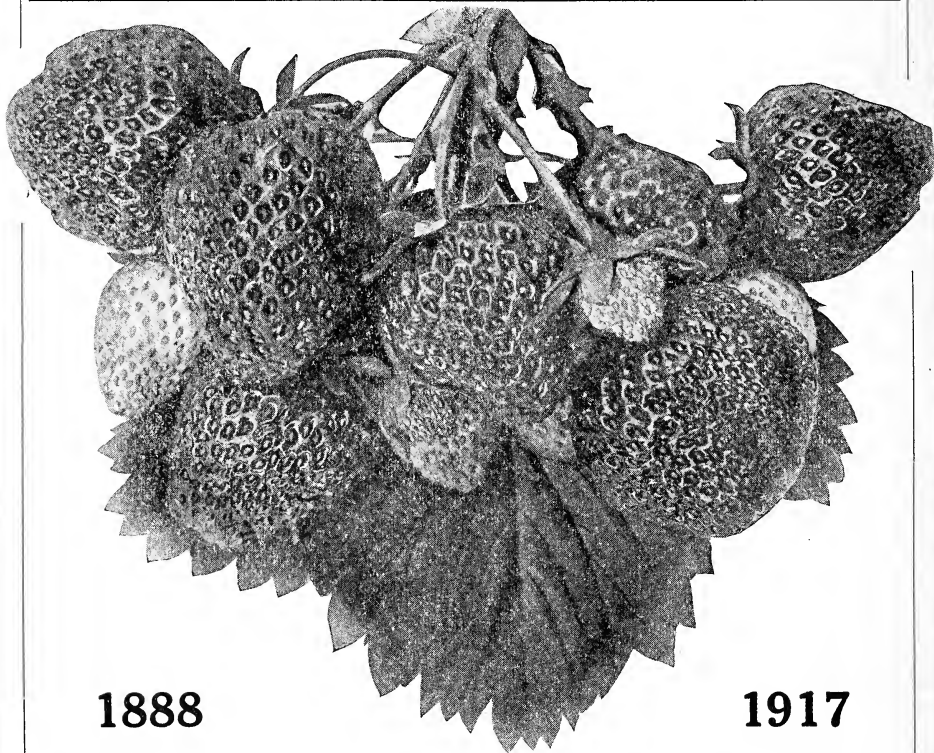
THEN YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS A SPECIALTY

F. W. DIXON - - - - HOLTON, KANSAS



1888

1917

PAEONIES

We have only recently begun to grow these flowers and bulbs for market. There is not a flower that will excel paeonies for gorgeousness and they bloom first in the spring just in time for Decoration Day. We have added to our list of varieties and have the best. They are sure to give satisfaction to anyone who plants them. Fall is best time to plant but early spring will do.

PRICES OF GOOD STRONG PLANTS:

Festiva Maxima.—Pure white, best known, early, each, 30c; 10, \$2.00.

Colonel Wilder.—Bright crimson, very double, mid-season, each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

Edulis Superba.—Very large, bright rose, early, each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

Nigra.—Full double, darkest crimson of any, late, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Pottsi.—Dark crimson, early, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

L'Esperance.—Beautiful rosy pink, early, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Grandiflora Rubra.—Beautiful light crimson, each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

Achillea.—Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Marie Lemonine.—Light pink, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Louis Van Houttil.—Deep dark crimson, early, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

Mrs. Douglass.—Pure white, except outer petals, which are slightly tinged with rose, center finely fringed, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

Plenissima Rosea.—Large, full double, bright rose, mid-season, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.